

The Light which comes through Drops of Rain by two refractions without any reflexion, ought to appear strongest at the distance of about 26 degrees from the Sun, and to decay gradually both ways as the distance from him increases and decreases. And the same is to be understood of Light transmitted through spherical Hail-stones. And if the Hail be a little flatted, as it often is, the Light transmitted may grow so strong at a little less distance than that of 26 degrees, as to form a Halo about the Sun or Moon; which Halo, as often as the Hail-stones are duly figured may be coloured, and then it must be red within by the least refrangible rays, and blue without by the most refrangible ones, especially if the Hail-stones have opaque Globules of Snow in their center to intercept the Light within the Halo (as *Hugenius* has observed) and make the inside thereof more distinctly defined than it would otherwise be. For such Hail-stones, though spherical, by terminating the Light by the Snow, may make a Halo red within and colourless without, and darker in the red than without, as Halos use to be. For of those rays which pass close by the Snow the rubriform will be least refracted, and so come to the Eye in the directest lines.

The Light which passes through a Drop of rain after two refractions, and three or more reflexions, is scarce strong enough to cause a sensible Bow; but in those Cylinders of Ice by which *Hugenius* explains the *Parhelion*, it may perhaps be sensible.

PROP.

PROP. X. PROB. V.

By the discovered Properties of Light to explain the permanent Colours of natural Bodies.

These Colours arise from hence, that some natural Bodies reflect some sorts of rays, others other sorts more copiously than the rest. Minium reflects the least refrangible or red-making rays most copiously, and thence appears red. Violets reflect the most refrangible, most copiously, and thence have their Colour, and so of other Bodies. Every Body reflects the rays of its own Colour more copiously than the rest, and from their excess and predominance in the reflected Light has its Colour.

EXPER. XVII.

For if the homogeneous Lights obtained by the solution of the Problem proposed in the 4th Proposition of the first Book you place Bodies of several Colours, you will find, as I have done, that every Body looks most splendid and luminous in the Light of its own Colour. Cinnaber in the homogeneous red Light is most resplendent, in the green Light it is manifestly less resplendent, and in the blue Light still less. Indico in the violet blue Light is most resplendent, and its splendor is gradually diminished as it is removed thence by degrees through the green and yellow Light to the red. By a Leek the green Light, and next that the blue and yellow which compound green, are more strongly reflected